WASHINGTON CITY.

TO STALL MERSCHIEDERS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1857. OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Orrin Fitch, postmaster at Shasta, California, vice James Lemmon, resigned.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

This week's issue is now ready for delivery, and contains a full summary of the highly interesting European intelligence by the steamer Niagara; two weeks' later intelligence from California, Oregon, the Isthmus, New Granada, &c.; Governor Walker's speech at Topeka; report of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy; an account of the terrible steamboat calamity on the St. Lawrence; the spirit of our democratic exchanges; political intelligence from all sections of the Union; editorials on the leading political topics and events of the week; and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

The Weekly Union is a large and handsome sheet printed on fine white paper, with new type, and is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum; payments in every instance to be made in advance.

The Daily Union is furnished to subscribers for ten dollars per annum; and the Tri-Weekly Union (containing all the reading matter of the daily issues, and published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress) at five dollars per annum. No subscriptions will be received for any of the issues unless accompanied by the cash. From this rule we are determined not to deviate.

SENATOR TRUSTEN POLK.

Ex-Governor Polk, now senator from the State of Missouri, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at Brown's Hotel. He visits Washington o nrgent public business, and will probably only remain a few days. Senator Polk is endeared to the democracy of Missouri, no less by his talents and purity of life than by his zeal, efficiency, and services in the democratic cause. His party friends again and again called upon him to lead the forlorn hope in the St. Louis congressional district, and he never for a moment hesitated or faltered in carrying their banner, and battling with the enemy to the last. In his canvass for the office of governor last year his efforts were brilliant and successful. And after a few months' service in the highest office in the gift of the people of the State, he was placed by the legislature in his present position, which opens to him a new field of labor and usefulness, and where he is destined to add to his reputation, and to increase his hold upon the confidence and affections of the people

GOV. SAMUEL MEDARY, OF MINNESOTA.

This veteran politician and democrat is now in th city, arranging some pressing matters in connexion with his duties concerning the Indian tribes within his jurisdiction, and other business relating to his official position. Governor Medary has already had to grapple with some delicate and difficult question connected with his official duties, but he has met and decided them promptly and satisfactorily. He is meeting the highest-expectation of his friends, and. we doubt not, will even command the respect of his

The Governor is stopping at Willards', but will leave to-day for Minnesota.

HON, HENRY C. BURNETT, OF KENTUCKY.

We are glad to see that this distinguished demo erat is again a candidate for Congress in his district. During his late term, though one of the youngest gentlemen of the body, he carned the reputation, by his industrious habits and fine speaking talent, of being one of the best and most useful members of the House. His powerful and conclusive speech against the election of Mr. Fillmore was circulated by the Democratic National Committee with great effect during the recent canvass. His speech on the claim of the State of Kentucky to jurisdiction over Wolf island, which included the release upon the part of the general government of all claim to the lands thereon, was an effort which did him great justice, and which his constituents should be slow to forget. Mr. Burnett's becoming modesty restrained him from taking that frequent part in the debates of the House for which his talents so eminently fitted him; but we predict for him in the next House a prominent and useful career. He is opposed by a competitor sailing under the piratical colors of "independent." Let not the democracy, however, be deceived by any such flimsy disguises of the enemy; but let them rally around that gallant champion so worthy of so respected a constituency. and return to the next Congress the talented and elequent Burnett

MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We learn from the Boston Post that the democratic State convention of Maine assembled at Portland on Tuesday to the number of six hundred, and was so large that they removed from the City Hall to Deering's Hall for better accommodation. Before the organization was completed Shepard Carey, of Aroostook, addressed the assembly, but gave way to hear the report of the committee appointing Isaac W. Tabor, of Houlton, as president, with a full list of assistant officers. The appointment of a committee on resolutions completed the business for the fore-

In the afternoon a ballot was had for a candidate for governor, resulting in the choice of Hon. M. H. Smith, of Warren, who had 296 out of 585 votes, and the nomination was then made unanimous. He will receive a strong vote in September against the renegade democrat, Lot M. Morrill, the candidate of the republicans.

Sound and patriotic resolutions were adopted, approving of the great principles and measures of the party; sustaining the Supreme Court decision in the Dred Scott case, and the democratic position in regard to Kansas; complimenting President Buchanan's administration thus far; favoring the fair extension of our dominions; and denouncing the liquor law, which the opposition are so sick of.

Speeches were made by Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, and other delegates; and the convention adjourned with a conviction that the star in the East is not obliterated from the firmament, but only undergoing a term of black obscuration.

The Cincinnati papers of Wednesday evening contain fur ther accounts of the fire of Monday last. It appears that the total loss will be less than was at first supposed that it would be. It is now stated at \$30,000.

LET ME BE QUICKLY RICH. The prayer of most young men is, "Let me uickly rich." Few seem satisfied to become so by

the once-honored mode of industry and economy

practised by our ancestors. Of the thousands who make the effort few become quickly rich, and fewer remain so. But the story of those who prove successful, with fabulous additions, spreads with telegraphic speed, and inflames the minds of the excitable, and often many others, and they long to become quickly rich. Forgetting, or not regarding, the fate f the unsuccessful, their whole energies are directed to the rapid accumulation of a fortune. They vainly imagine that the possession of wealth, and iving in a style common with many who have suddenly acquired it, confer happiness without alloy, although experience has everywhere demonstrated the fallacy of all such expectations. Man is so constituted that employment is necessary for his health and happiness. He who devotes his energies to buiness to secure a livelihood is far happier than him whose sole employment is caring for and protecting wealth, while no system of measuring merit can prove the latter more honorable or noble. A false and highly injurious notion is widely pervading the pube mind, that honor and happiness flow from wealth, and that the want of it indicates dishonor and nisery. This fallacious theory has led to more misfortune, suffering, and disgrace than wealth ever prevented. It induces men to engage in the wildst adventures, and to hazard, not only their own accumulated earnings, but those of others, as far as subject to their control; while not ne in a hundred proves successful. The effort to become quickly rich is the great cause of the frauds upon merchants by their clerks, and many of their customers, and upon banks and corporations by their officers and employees. They are not conent to follow the path trod by Astor, Girard, and others, and to rise to fortune by industry and the sursuit of business, directed with skill and intellience. They forget that Astor commenced his compercial career by carrying his stock upon his back, exhanging it for furs; and that regular business, skilfully managed, conducted him to his immense fortune. They do not remember that Girard, from a cabin boy on a vessel, became first a small ship-grocer, and by inremitting attention and great sagacity accumulated his millions. They only recollect them as millionires. They wish to approach or rival them in their ccumulations without subjecting themselves to the oil, physical and mental, necessary to accomplish he result desired. Girard once made a remark which is worthy of much reflection. A young man and been offered a salary which he thought too small. is he could lay up but a limited sum after paying his expenses. Girard replied, "I labor far harder than you, having all this property to manage and take care of, and all I shall ever have out of it is my victuals and clothes." Out of his millions all he enjoyed was comprised in these two items. Men are most happy when constantly engaged in business, and are most likely to perform all the duties of good citizens in the most acceptable manner. Of ourse they are gratified if it proves successful, so that it may guard them and their families against vant. If well and skilfully conducted most kinds of ousiness lead to independence and competence, which tend to happiness; whereas the mere possession of wealth, except with the sordid miser, never confers appiness upon mankind. Those who become suddenly rich lose all the pleasure and reputation deived from conducting a successful business. One ucky venture will lead to new hazards, and often occasions a total loss of the fruits of the first success. Among all who engage in mercantile business, not three in a hundred are computed to die rich. Among those who seek to become quickly rich, probably not one in a thousand does so. Of the nany thousands in California who suddenly became apparently wealthy, or were reputed so, vary few are ow even comfortably off. The rich men there isually became so by the slow process of regular pusiness. Of the thousands who have been suddenly nade rich by stock and other Wall street operations, few, indeed, close their career with wealth. Among the numerous "operators" in land and other property, where a regular business course is not pursued, d number ever come out with property. much less large fortunes. We hear much of those who in all these matters succeed, but lose sight of the infinitely greater number who fail and fall into obscurity, poverty, and often into degradation and misery. That father confers the greatest benefit upon his son who educates him to some regular and respectable employment, and encourages him to pursue it as the road most likely to lead him to happiness and a reasonable share of wealth. The son who devotes his time and talents to such employment may rationally expect a far greater share of respectability and happiness than can be derived from fortune not actually earned and accumulated, but quickly derived from some one lucky move out of scores of unsuccessful ones. He who prays to be made quickly rich, if his prayer is favorably answered, will fail in his greater object of becoming honorably distinguished and personally happy. If any loubt the correctness of our conclusions, let them study the evidences that abound in both city and town in every quarter of the country. It will be found that those who earn their fortunes keep them, and are generally esteemed by all, while few who become suddenly rich long remain so, and fewer still who secure enviable positions in society. Parents and young men just entering upon active life should reflect upon these subjects, and pursue that course which the experience and observation of mankind show best calculated to lead to honor and happiness. Such course will also contribute most to the honor and independence of the country, which all should

HON. A. O. P. NICHOLSON.

have at heart.

This distinguished gentleman is rendering most effective service in the pending canvass in Tennessee. He recently addressed his fellow-citizens of Centreville, in that State, with his customary power and effect. The Columbia Herald has a full report of the speech, with the following editorial comments: "It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers this morning a full report of the speech of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, delivered at Centreville on the 15th instant. It is a calm, powerful, and statesmanlike review of the present political condition of the country, and an unanswerable argument in favor of the positions of the democratic party and its candidate for governor upon the questions involved in the pending canvass. We cheerfully commend it to the perusal of every honest and thinking man in the country; and, as a campaign document, we ask for it that extensive circulation among the voters of the State to which its great ability and the high character of its distinguished author entitle it." " It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers

THE WASHINGTON RIOTS AND THEIR APOLO-

We commend to the attention of our readers the following well-written article from a late number of the Nashville (Tennessee) Union on the late riots in lowing information concerning the New Albany and Sathis city. The facts of the case are clearly stated, lem railroad, and other similar enterprises: and within a few days have been established to the entire satisfaction of an intelligent and impartial jury. The concluding counsels of our Nashville coemporary are well-timed, and will have their due weight with all who are not wilfully blind to the folly, madness, and blood-thirsty intolerance of knownothingism:

"After all that we have seen and heard of the foul After all that we have seen and heard of the four spirit of know-nothingism, we were not prepared to see know-nothing editors in Georgia attempt to palllate, much less to justify, the conduct of their party in their mad attempt to carry the election in the city of Wash-ington by means of bands of imported ruffians from Bal-timore. But it would seem as if the oaths and obliga-tions which a man takes when he enters a know-nothing tions which a man takes when he enters a know-nothing lodge, or the associations and habits which he there forms, change his whole nature, for upon what other principle can we account for the scenes that have been enacted in the election riots in Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Washington city? It is in vain for them to attempt to charge the riots upon our naturalized citizens. In each and every one of these disgraceful scenes large numbers of peace-able naturalized citizens were kept from the polls by bands of knew-nothing rowdies. In the late election in Washington city a large importation of plug-uglies and rip-raps was made from Baltimore. These are two noted know-nothing clubs which have on several occasions made the streets of Baltimore to run with blood, and enabled their treets of Baltimore to run with blood, and enabled their party to carry elections in that unfortunate city by brute force. Bands of these notorious villains were brought to Washington city on the morning of the election. The National Intelligencer, a paper which has heretofore been fa-vorable to that party, says that their passage on the railroad was paid, and they were fed whilst in Washington by the was paid, and they were fed whits in washington by the citizons of that place. All of the Washington papers bear testimony to their savage deeds. As soon as they arrived they joined the know-nothing rowdies of Washington; were conducted from place to place by them, and did their bidding. They drove the democracy from the ballot-box, and in one precinct caused the inspectors to close the poils. We have the authority of those who were eye-witnesses that during all the three they were righting. witnesses that during all the time they were rioting in the streets, and although they had killed and wounded nearly twenty of the inhabitants, not one know-nothing attempted to check them in the least, when it is believed that some of the leaders of that party could have co trolled them with a word; but, so far from doing this they encouraged and urged them on, condemned and in sulted the city authorities for calling out the military to in their favorite amuse

stop them in their favorite anusement of killing and wounding peaceable citizens; and after the riet was quelled the leaders of the know-nothings in Washington held an indignation meeting and denounced the mayor for calling out the military and putting a stop to the pluguglies and Washington know-nothings. A know-nothing paper in Baltimore evidently rejoices over the exploits of the plug-uglies in Washington, and boasts of what they will do in the coming election in Baltimore, and what our naturalized citizens may expect.

"The Louisville Journal chimes in and volunteers a defence for its Baltimore associates. While we have no defence for its Baltimore associates. While we have no astonishment to express at the course of the Baltimore astonishment to express at the course of the Baltimore and Louisville press, we are free to admit that we were unprepared to find newspapers in Tennessee, even of that party, disposed to fall into the same channel. A recent number of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, the knownothing organ of that city, heads an article on this subject with the following caption, displayed in large letters: 'The Washington Tragedy!—Bloody Work of the Administration!!—Disarming of an Americaa Company!!!—The Irish Retain their Arms!!!!—The Americans Vindicated!' That paper then proceeds to charge cans Vindicated !' That paper then proceeds to charge the democratic journals of Washington and the National Intelligencer with having distorted the facts for the pur-pose of making party capital. This is the first time we pose of making party capital. This is the first time we have ever heard the National Intelligencer charged with seeking to make capital for the democratic party. There is no paper in the country that we would not sooner expect to find allied with the democracy; but, if ever the venerable editor of that paper should take such a position, we are sure he will not manufacture a slander of the party with whom he has acted as a pretext for his deser-Politically, there are but few try with whom we differ more widely, yet we have neve-hesitated to accord to it integrity of the highest order and we feel satisfied that every attempt to escape the odium of this disgraceful riot by identifying that paper with the democracy will but strengthen the public judg-

"The administration is assailed because the President, when called upon by the mayor for assistance from the when called upon by the mayor for assistance from the government troops to aid in quelling the rioters, referred the matter to the Secretary of War, who ordered out a company of marines. They think the President had no right to bring the strong arm of government to bear in outting down a band of men who, in utter disregard aw and social order, were warring upon the rights of he citizens, sacrificing lives, and endangering the prop-erty of all. We beg to differ with them. The adminisration had the authority, and would have been guilty o the most culpable neglect had it refused to interfere and protect the people from the mob. The fact that the pro-priety of such a course is questioned by know-nothing papers argues a degree of des speration on their part which ks more unfavorably of the present condit

jety than we were prepared for. ple who may have heretofore acted with that party gin to ask themselves, 'whither are we tending?' not time for all law-abiding citizens, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, to take a fire so rapidly diffusing itself throughout the larger cities? What can we anticipate if a large portion of our conservative citizens continue to give countenance to such a state of things by acting with a party that, instead of discoun-

of things by acting with a party that, instead of discountenancing, shows every disposition to defend these plugngly, rip-rap, and blood-tub combinations? Surely there
is occasion for calm and considerate reflection.

"Let every man ask himself, what has know-nothingism done since it first diffused itself by secret appliances
over the country? What good has it proposed? What
harm has it accomplished? Let them remember Albany,
Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, Baltimore, and
Washington. Let them review its effect upon the
churches in turning the sacred desk into a political ros
trum, alienating the pastor from his people, and, in many rum, alienating the pastor from his people, and, in many natances, entirely destroying his usefulness. Let them remember the social disorders and loss of confidence that sprung up, during its fiercest reign, in neighborhoods and communities. Let them remember the thorough repu-diation it has met with throughout the country, and then ask themselves, why longer aid in keeping up such a faction, merely to annoy and distract the communities in which it retains a temporary power?"

HON O R SINGLETON

It is with great gratification that we announce this morning that Hon. O. R. Singleton has been nominated for Congress by the democracy of the 3d trict of Mississippi. The Mississippian of the 23d ultimo says:

"On yesterday the congressional convention for this district met in the Capitol, and nominated, by acciama-tion, the Hon. O. R. Singleton for Congress. "The convention was very large; the utmost harmony

The convention was very large; the utmost airmony prevailed, and a spirit was evinced which assured us that the democracy of this district were not unmindful of the fact that they are to conspicuously share the honor of blotting out the mongrel free-soil and know-nothing majority in Congress, and secure to the administration of James Buchanan the co-operation of the lower branch of

· Of O. R. Singleton we need say nothing in eulogy He is known to the whole people of this district rie is known to the whole people of this district, and with that knowledge has grown a love and esteem for the man which all the efforts of personal malevolence or partian opposition cannot uproot. True to principle, never swerving from the democratic faith, even in times of know-nothing domination, he deserves the endorsement which he received yesterday at the hands of the largest district convention ever assembled. Executive which he received year-rays the master that district convention ever assembled. Everything unmistakably indicates that it was but the prelude to a more

The University of Oxford (England) has invited the Hon. G. M. Dallas, United States minister at the English court, to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the 23d of this month.

part of the city died yesterday from the effect of having a tooth drawn several days since. His name is C. C. Cooley. He took cold in his head soon after the operation, and his face became very much swollen, and it was found impossible to reduce the inflammation.

[Hartford Times, Tuesday.

DEPARTMENT NEWS

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The New Albany and Salem Railroad. - A correspondent at Frankfort, under date of 26th May, furnishes the fol-

I have been informed that an agitation has be I have been informed that an agalation has been set on foot by Mr. T. de Neuv'ille, in Paris, president of a committee of persons interested in the fate of the New Albany and Salem railroad, to take legal steps for obtaining a judgment and authority to sell that line to meet first mortgages. There is no inclination shown to allow Mr. Brooks, president of that unfortunate road, the time asked for

A fund is being formed to carry out the above-in tioned measure. The possessors of 1st mortgage bonds contributing to the same at the rate of \$4, or 21 francs, per bond of \$1,000. The banking firm of Philipp Nicohaus Schmidt, of this city, has taken the matter in hand here—the very party who has thrown the greatest amount of such bonds on the German market. I am induced to mention this case, because I under-

stood it is intended to inaugurate a new course of pro-ceeding on the part of German capitalists interested in

American railroad securities.

Instead of granting indulgence to defaulting concerns. the new plan proposed is to take the most energetic moures permitted by the American courts to obtain the tual possession of the roads for their own benefit. seems to me this new determination should act as an ad-monition on stockholders to select the best men to be ound to manage their respective enterprises.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Consolidation of Local Land Offices .- The laws of Concress authorize the consolidation of local land offices where the area of lands unsold falls below one hundred thousand acres. In such cases it is the practice of the department to order a transfer of records from the one land office to the other, and public notice to be given in the district in which the lands are situated, so that the public may be apprized of the change of the place of sale, and where to go to make purchases. Any general notice of this kind, however, does not release from suspension any particular tract that may have been withheld from sale for any special cause. No tract, under these circumstances, is liable to re-entry or purchase unless specially advertised as open to sale, so as to give all persons a fair opportunity to purchase

Promotion. - Daniel T. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, has been promoted from a second-class to a third-class clerkship in the Pension Bareau. Salary, \$1,600 a year.

Frauds Upon the Pension Burezu. - Andrew Baird, of Os ego, New York, was indicted at the recent session of the United States court held at Canandaigua, New York. for transmitting fraudulent or false papers to the Pension Office for the purpose of obtaining bounty-land warrants. He was held to ball in the sum of \$6,000 for his appearance at the August term, to be held at Auburn, New York.

Swamp Lands in Florida and Missouri. - A patent in favor of the State of Florida for swamp and overflowed lands. in accordance with the act approved September 28, 1850, embracing upwards of 157,000 acres, has just been issued by the General Land Office. A similar patent for 4,000 seres will shortly be issued in favor of the State of Mis

Appointment.-Mr. Godard Bailey, of Alabama, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to a fourthclass clerkship in the Interior Department, in place of Mr. A. S. H. White, who has resigned. Salary, \$1,800 a

General Orders, | HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, New York, June 29, 1857. I. The General-in-chief, with the approbation of the

War Department, directs the following movements:

1. The two companies of the seventh infantry now at
Fort Smith, Ark., will move, without delay, under the command of the junior major, by land, via Fort Leavenworth, and take post at Fort Laramie, K. T.
2. Two companies of the seventh infantry—one from Fort Washita, the other from Fort Arbuckle—to be se-

lected by the commander of the regiment, will replate two companies removed from Fort Smith. 3. The portion of the sixth infantry at Fort Laramie.

relieved by the two companies of the seventh inon being relieved by the two companies of the seventh in-fantry, will move to Fort Kearney, and, uniting with the garrison of that post, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, whence the command will embark for Jefferson barracks. II. The attention of commanding officers is specially called to the preservation of the files, records, books, &c., belonging to their posts. All such will be left at the root when the garrison is transcently with the services in the garrison is temporarily withdrawn, and toved only in case the post is abandoned, when post when the garrison they will be sent to department headquarters. on taking command will promptly report all mutilation of the files, and deficiencies in records and other public

on taking control of the files, and deficiencies in records and property, to the department commander.

Company and regimental records will be kept distinct from those of posts and departments.

By command of Brevet Lieut. Gen. Scott:

IRVIN McDOWELL,

Lietart Adjutant General.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

This body met at Jackson on Monday, the 22d ed assemblage of the kind ever held in the State. over 500 delegates were in attendance, and every ounty in the State was represented. We are indebted to the Memphis Appeal for the following brief sketch of the proceedings:

The convention was called to order by Gen. Bell, Hinds, who moved that Judge Foote, of De Soto, be calltemporarily to the chair, and Mr. Walker, of Warren, be requested to act as secretary. A committee of fifteen was then appointed, consisting of three from each congressional district, to report permanent officers, who re-

ported as follows:

President—Col. D. C. Glenn, of Hinds. Vice Presidents-Hon. Geo. Foote, of De Soto; Hon L Thomas, of Marshall; Maj. A. M. Reasons, of Cal-houn; Gen. B. M. Bradford, of Monroe; Col. C. R. Jor-dan, of Noxubee; Dr. E. R. Burt, of Oktibbeha; Capt. H. Johnson, of Washington; J. B. Elder, esq., of Madi-son; Gen. Love, of Amite; and B. T. Archer, esq.

son; Gen. Love, of Amile; and B. T. Archer, esq.

Secretaries—Sim. Adams, of Jasper; D. W. Davis, of
Tishomingo; Col. Wood, of Warren; C. G. Armstead. Yalobusha.

An ineffectual effort was made by the northern counties

to have the actual democratic strength of each county made the basis of representation. This proposition was introduced by Mr. Green, of Tippah, and advocated with much ability by that gentleman and Col. Labauve, of De much ability by that gentleman and Col. Iabauve, of Lee Soto. The convention then adopted the old plan of giv-lag or each county a number of voices equal to her num-ber of representatives in the lower house. About three o'clock the convention proceeded to ballot for governor. R. S. Greer, W. R. Cannon, W. McWillie, J. J. Pettus, W. H. Johnson, Jas. Drane, C. S. Tarpley,

lead, the convention adjourned till next morning at 8

When the convention met Colonel Greer withdrew his name. Colonel Johnson had previously withdrawn. The Greer vote was then divided between Drane and McWillie. After ten ballots Drane and Pettus withdrew, and Wright, of Tippah, was put in nomination. The Drane and Pettus vote was then divided between McWillie and Wright. After three more ballots the name of Wright was withdrawn, and the contest being narrowed down to non and McWillie, the Wright vote, consisting of the annon and accurate, in the street of the sound of the sou

State; McAffee and Hussey for auditor and treasurer.; T. J. Whorton was also nominated for attorney general on second ballot. Vote: Whatten, 61; Thompson, 24; Hooker, 12. were made by Davis, Brown, and McRae

Gen. Quitman was in attendance, and was received with a degree of enthusiasm that showed that "old Chepultepec" is dear to the hearts of the people.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Cincip Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Cincinnati platform, censuring Gov. Walker for his course in Kan-sas, and expressing satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Thompson to a seat in the cabinet, and the utmost confi-dence in his capacity and integrity.

ident in East Wheeling, was shockingly mutilated yester-day at Bridgeport by being drawn over a swiftly-revolv-ing drum in a planing-mill, where he has been employed during several months past.—Wheeling Argus, Wednesday.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

STONEY LONESOMS, June 25, 1857.

My DEAR FRIEND : In one of my late excursions amo the newspapers in pursuit of universal knowledge, I met with an article in the National Intelligencer, under the head of "The Chinese War-Views of an American in China," on which, as I have no other subject in hand just now, I propose to make a few passing strictures. It is not so much that I dissent altogether from the views of the writer, which are exclusively British, not American, as that I doubt its being written either in China of by a citizen of the United States. My opinion is that the erable editor of the Intelligencer has permitted his inclinations towards the system of policy so zealously ecommended by the writer to blind his sagacity and experience to what appears to me all but self-evident.

In the first place, there is what is usually termed into nal evidence that the letter was not written by an Ameri an, by which I understand a native citizen of the United States, and such is evidently the idea intended to be con veyed. To sustain my position, I shall proceed to adduce the following extracts:

" If you have found time to collate the evidence of th right and the wrong in this question, I am confident that you will concur in the opinions I formed on the spot, with the light of twenty years to guide me; that the course which affairs have taken has been, so far as appertains to her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary and con-sul, well chosen and consistently followed: and that, so far as a direction has been given to them by the admiral, his conduct has well illustrated the spirit and ability o her Majesty's navy, showing bravery tempered with for bearance, and a controlling sense of the grave responsi-bilities resting upon her Majesty's officers."

" Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary and consulher Majesty's navy," and "her Majesty's officers! Is this the style in which our citizens speak when refer ring to the British Queen, her plenipotentiaries, consuls and officers? And is it not precisely the style in which every British subject speaks of them

"Let the Christian nations beware how they weaken their own position thus attained, the high point whence we may look down on every side of this stupendous field of controversy—this last struggle, if we will but make it so, between Paganism and Christianity. "I observe by the mail yesterday at hand that my

Lord Derby, and, stranger still, Lord Lyndhurst, does not think so; and this is the immediate prompting of this

Is not this an abject reiteration of the cant of the Lor don Times, the Morning Post, and other British organs? Does it not smack of John Bullism? To an Englishman, the opinions of "my" Lord Derby and Lord Lyndhurst may be matters of vital consequence; but I really hope and believe that no American citizen deems them suff ciently so to prompt him to write a long letter to the editors of the Intelligencer on the subject Again :

You will have seen what I had written in November and December, and since, in perfect good faith, long before supposed that any person pretending to statesmanship would place himself in the false position assumed by these noble lords. American that I am, I exclaimed vesterday upon reading a notice of the debate in the Lords; Oh the the Duke were yet alive to shame Lyndhurst and Derb by his screne patriotism, that healthful element inhale by lofty souls, whose feet, while yet minging with those of their fellow-men in the daily walks of life, yet carry their heads far above the heated atmosphere of party those hoary-headed sentinels who, like snow-clad peaks of Andes, rear their heads into the celestial serene from bases, as those everlasting hills, immovable, and chal-lenge the enduring admiration of ages! Such the Duke appeared to me in the former China war, and such, in-deed, appeared Lyndhurst in the Russian war. But strange aberration—shall I not call it strange fatalism of party?--that commits men, erst renowned for wisdom, to the support of the reactionary policy of the Tartar government of China!"

Here the veritable John Bull appears at full length "The Duke" -- what Duke ? an American citizen would ask There is a score or more dukes in England besides the royal dukes. Who does he mean? It cannot be Dake Humphrey, so famous for giving dinners, for he is always mentioned by name. But an Englishman will be at no loss here. This is the universal style in England in speaking of the Duke of Wellington, and every English man will understand it perfectly. But this letter is addressed to the editors of the Intelligencer; and, though the senior was, I believe, born in England, I should be sorry to think it was necessary to use a style of designating a man peculiar to that country in order that might comprehend its meaning. I may make a similar remark on the phrase, "the debate in the Lords," and 'these noble lords," neither of which I will venture to assert is ever seen in our native authors or native journalexcept as quotations. A citizen of the United States would have written "the House of Lords," and omitted the epithet "noble," which is the parliamentary style in England.

"The Duke" -after due reflection, I have come to the conclusion that, "American as I am," as the writer desig. nates himself-meant the Duke of Wellington. The Duke was certainly a great man, and a great, or at least a very fortunate general; but I doubt if any but a genuine ult., and was the largest and most generally attend- Englishman would speak of him in such grandiloquent terms as those I again quote.

> and Derby by his serene patriotism, that healthful element inhaled by lofty souls, whose feet, while yet ming line with those of their fellow-men in the daily walks of life, yet carry their heads far above the heated atmosphere o party—those hoary-headed sentinels, who, like snow-clad peaks of Andes, rear their heads into the celestial serene from bases, as those 'everlasting hills,' immovable, and challenge the enduring admiration of ages." certainly savors strongly of the language used by our energetic writers in describing hall-storms as tornadoes, or commemorating the launch of big shins or a great fire in a little village; but I doubt whether any American orator or letter-writer would apply it even to Washington, much less "The Duke." In short, the whole paragraph is Englishman all over, and I am sue prised that the experienced editors of the Intelligence permitted themselves to be deceived by this shallow im-

> If you have any doubts remaining as to the paternit of this British manifesto, (for such it appears to me,) I think the following quotation will settle them effectually

> "Let the 'opposition' beware opposition par excel-lence in this case—let the noble lords and their adher ents beware how they play with 'edged tools' and poi soned weapons! And let them beware of reliance upon partial advocates of China policy. Let them reflect that England's officers here had to throw overboard all her temporizing policy, and have a heed to the integrity of her colonial rule at Hong Kong."

> What a terrible warning is here given to the opposition in the British Parliament by our American citizen! The "noble lords and their adherents" who are "playing with edged tools" must take special care, or Jonathan will blow them "sky-high," as John Randolph used to say. I am much mistaken, my friend, if you will not here d tect at full-length a devoted British partison of the British Premier, shielding himself under the character of a citizen of the United States - the better to impose on our and his countrymen the views of a ministerial organ for those of an American.

I could adduce various other extracts from this spuri letter which would furnish additional internal evidence to justify my suspicions. But I think I have given you fficient already. The only stumbling block in my way is the apparent improbability that the editors of the In telligeneer, schooled in all the mysteries of politics and the artifices of diplomacy by an apprenticeship of more than half a century, could have possibly been made the dupes of such a palpable imposition, such a transparent attempt to palm upon them a spurious letter. I think, even at this distance, and from this obscure retreat, could point out from whence this letter emanated, and under whose auspices it was penned. But that is not my business, nor have I any desire to indulge in mere specu lation. My principal object is to weaken the influence of an insidious letter coming before the public under what I believe false colors, and calculated, and doubtless intended, to impose on the people of the United States, as well as | progress to the remote west.

England, the views of a British ministerial organ as the deliberate convictions of one of our own citizens, occupying, as he pretends, a position which gives him the movorable opportunity for acquiring correct information

But, be this as it may, the letter presents a British not an American, view of the Chinese question; one tha I am satisfied neither accords with the general sentiment of the great democracy of the United States nor (as hope and believe) the policy of the administration by which they are represent d. The people—the democracy—are not, I am persuaded, prepared to endouce that system of universal aggression which, under the mask of Christianity and civilization expries war and devastation to the remotest regions of the cath, and is fatal to the independence of every nation except that by which it is prosecuted. They see lurking behind this simulate. philanthropy the most boundless schemes of ambition and cupidity; and I am just as sure that they will never become its dupes or its tools as I am of my own existence at this moment. I' I am not such mistaken, it is reserved for the great republic of the West not only to expose this artful scheme for the subjugation of nations to the world, but to prevent one of the greatest obstacles to it success, simply by refusing to become an accomplice. The policy of the United States should never be subset vient to that of any other power, or any other quarter of the globe. It is high time for them to become sensible of their position among nations, and the great paramoun duties it imposes. By thus acting in accordan what may justly be called their destiny, they will become the lever of Archimedes, and move the world, for the have a world to plant it on. Neither great standing ar mies, nor fleets that whiten the sens; neither the wealth of England, nor the might of France, can arrest the course of human events, which is urged on with an inevitable momentu um by causes which can only be controlled by an Omnipotent Being. But my letter is already too long, and I will spare you

for the present Yours, always.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORK, July 1, 1857

The new collector, Augustus Schell, esq., to-day enter

d upon the duties of his important office. cial men are pleased in a high degree, and confident prodictions are made that he will be one of the very best offieers this port has ever had. Mr. Schell is unquestionably a business man in the true sense of the term, and it is believed will keep a careful eye upon every item connected with the collection of the revenue, and see that Uncle Sam has justice. Gideon J. Tucker, esq., it is expected, will be his office clerk; and if so, every attention will be

The Young Men's Union Club on last night elected S. D. Dillayer, esq., president, with S. P. Russell and D. J. Crain, esqs., vice presidents. These are good selections. Mr. Dillaya, from his earnest and eloquent advocacy of democratic principles, has acquired a strong hold upon the young men of the State, while S. P. Russell and D. J. Crain are well known in the same ranks. Addresses were made on the occasion by Judge Morton, and other and the best of feeling prevailed.

vay jewelers elicited a number of acts relating to this sub-

From the N. Y. Journal of Commercial THE PEARL DISCOVERIES. Inquiries made yesterday of one of our principal Broad-

ject which may be worth repeating. Something like three months have clapsed since the first pearls were found, and their value made known. The search for others is still continued, though with diremished success. At Ti fany & Co.'s scarcely a day passes without more or less them being offered for sale, but the most of them are defective, either as to shape or color, and the owners commonly entertain the most exaggerated notions of their value. We were shown the largest one which has yet been found, and ascertained its estimated value to \$1,500. This pearl is rarely surpassed, either in size or appearance, by any that are imported, being over a parter of an inch in circumference, or nearly the size of boy's marble, very lustrous, perfectly spherical, and iclicately tinted with blue-literally "pearl color" thus combining all the requisites for a pearl of the first class. Its weight, which is the chief criterion of excelence, is exactly ninety-three grains. It was found in New Jersey. Most of these pearls are beautifully tinted with pink, which color is deemed by Paris connoisseurs to be in no wise inferior to the white. Tiffany & Co. have purchased about one hundred valuable pearls, many of which are estimated to be singly worth from fifty to seventy-five dollars, and are about the size of a large pea. Besides these, there are something like three hundred, or about a gill, of all sizes, shapes, and colors, which are comparatively valueless. It is very common for them to be pearshaped or irregular. Sometimes two or three little lustrous globules are found adhering; and in lasst cases the pearl seems to be a secretion, formed by successive laminæ of calcareous matter. A pair 57 very curious musck shells were found recently by one of the pearl-digger having imbedded in their interior surface a small white button. The anirgat, apparently, having been unable to

The value and extent of the pearl discoveries in diffe ent parts of the country have been greatly exaggerate The excited imaginations of some and the mischievou propensity of others have alike served to produce storie with which the pearls themselves afford no compari-Although pearls have been found most plentifully in Nev Jersey, it is calculated by one well qualified to indee the the total value of the discoveries does not exceed \$6,000 Vet as many as one thousand men have been employed at one time in searching for pearls, and at length the muscle has been well-nigh exterminated. This last sult is not at all strange, when it is considered what a re-lentless warfare has been kept up against this unfortunal bivalve. One man who offered some pearls for sale t other day remarked that he opened two thousand withou finding a pearl. Taking all that have vet been discovered ed, it is probable that four times their value has been e pended in the search. Some very good pearls have be found in this State; also in Massachusetts, and in so of the small streams in the valley of the Connecticut. number have been received here from Ohio : and it likely they exist to some extent wherever the black fresh-water muscle is found. It has been observed the the smaller and least attractive of the muscle tribe, suc as appear to have had rough usage or been broken, a most likely to contain the bright, silvery, translucsubstance so much sought for. The genuineness of the article is unquestioned.

offect its removal, had nearly covered it with a sub-resembling that of which the shell itself is formed.

From the Baltimore American DACOTAH.

Recent advices from Minnesota inform us that the choate Territory of Dacotah has already civilized settle ments planted in it, which have been there for man years. By the act passed by Congress to enable Minn ta to organize as a State, the western boundary was mato run along the Red River of the North, from the point where it crosses the British boundary to its source Lake Traverse, and thence through that sheet of wat and Big Stone lake to the southern end of the latte where the boundary strikes off due south to Iowa. The leaves the county of Pembina west of Red river, and in are located all the settlers of the Red river colouv, a the town of Pembina.

There may be other settlements also in it, for it appe the county has elected six delegates to the constitu convention, which would argue it to be tolerably pop ous somewhere. In view of the fact that these peo are located beyond the jurisdiction fixed by Congress the future State of Minucsota, it is proposed to exclusi their delegates from the convention, on they belong to the territory of Dacotah, for the organic tion of which the Minnesota bill provides. In all like hood this will be done, and thus there will be an imi diate necessity for appointing some sort of government for them. Everything seems to conspire to stimulate